

Booanya, a large granite outcrop in Lat. 32° 45' S., Long. 123° 36' E. The collector's name, given as "Miss A. E. Baisiou" is also incorrectly spelt and should be "Miss A. E. Baesjou" (now Mrs. Crocker of Balladonia, via Norseman) who was the only local insect collector and formerly resided at Booanya.

The spelling of the type locality is therefore hereby amended to Booanya (called Booanya Rock on Esperance, Western Australia, Australian Geographical Series 1:1,000,000 map, Department of National Development 1st edition 1958. Printed by the Royal Australian Survey Corps). Although it is not stated by Carter it is obvious that the specific name *booyania* is based on his incorrect spelling of the type locality. We consider this an "inadvertent error" in the sense of Article 32 (a) (ii) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961). Under Article 32 (c) of the Code, an "inadvertent error" must be corrected. We therefore emend the name to *booanyia*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Second Record of the Little Pineapple Fish (*Sorosichthys ananassa* Whitley).—This species was known previously from the unique holotype trawled between Bald Island and Haul Off Rock, east of Albany, W.A., by the Government trawler *Penguin* in 1920 and described by Whitley (*Aust. Zool.*, 11, 1945: 22). Another specimen was recently collected by the skipper of the fishing boat *Ross Australia*, Mr. R. Poole, and forwarded to this Department for identification. It was taken 35 miles west of Mandurah, inside a cray-fishing pot set in about 24 fathoms, on January 24, 1963.

The holotype (W.A. Mus. reg. no. P. 734), 52 mm. in standard length, was examined and Whitley's description confirmed, except that counts of 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ anal rays were made instead of 8 as Whitley records.

The recent specimen (W.A. Mus. reg. no. P. 5506), measuring 61 mm. in standard length, 72 mm. in total length, agrees for the most part with Whitley's description, but shows variation in body proportions and scale counts.

Body proportions and scale counts are given. Those of the holotype are in brackets:—

Head 2.7 (2.7), depth 2.2 (2.4) in standard length. Eye 3.1 (2.7), snout 5.5 (4.7), least depth of caudal peduncle 3.1 (3.5) in head. Interorbital 2.2 (2.4), maxillary 1.6 (1.6), pectoral fin 2.4 (2.4) in head. Scales in lateral line 27 (27). Scales anterior to ventral fins 8 (about 15). Abdominal scutes 8 (12). About 5 to 6 predorsal scales (about 8). Anal rays 9 ($9\frac{1}{2}$).

—R. J. McKAY, W.A. State Fisheries Department.

Little Pied Cormorant Nesting on Islands on the West Coast.—

During a survey of the islands to the north of Jurien Bay in May 1961, one of us (J.R.F.) found several solitary cormorant nests on limestone ledges on Snag Island, Drummond Rock and Milligan Islet. These were tentatively attributed to the Pied Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax varius*) although this species usually breeds in crowded colonies on the main plateau of the island or on the gently sloping sides, the nests being built on the tops of low bushes such as *Nitraria schoberi*.

The identity of these nests was subsequently ascertained during another survey on September 3, 1961, when we found a Little Pied Cormorant (*P. melanoleucos*) incubating a clutch of five eggs in a nest situated on a shelf under a limestone cliff on the north-east side of Webb Islet. The individual was flushed from the nest in order to compare its size with the Pied Cormorant, a number of which were nesting on and flying over the island, and an egg was removed to substantiate the identification. A cross-section of the limestone cliff illustrating the position of the nest was drawn and is herewith reproduced.

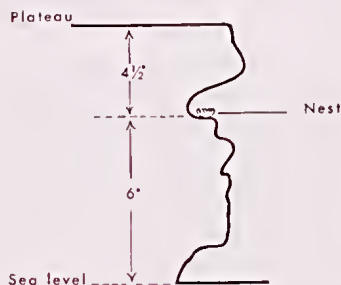


Diagram illustrating position of nest of little Pied Cormorant